

REEL #28

BAAKASHVILI, V.S.
to

S/0277/64/000/002/0012/0012

ACCESSION NR: AR4027664

SOURCE: RZh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy*, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin, Abs. 2.48.78

AUTHOR: Tarnovskiy, I. Ya.; Lyashkov, V. B.; Baakashvili, V. S.; Khasin, G. A.

TITLE: The ductility and resistance to deformation of alloyed brands of steel and alloys at high temperatures

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. in-ta chern. met., v. 2, 1963, 146-152

TOPIC TAGS: ductility, deformation, alloyed steel, alloy, high temperature, austenitic steel, true stress, tensile strength, alloy steel ductility, steel deformation resistance

TRANSLATION: The author determined the mechanical properties of alloyed steel for a number of brands when tested for tensile strength at 800-1,200C. The true resistance of steel of all brands diminishes 6 -- 10 times with a growth in temperature and levels off at 1,250C, reaching about 2 kg/mm². The alloy EI 435 and austenitic EI-478 brand steel are characterized by the highest true

1/2
Card

ACCESSION NR: AR4027664

resistance to deformation at 800--1,000C. The most intensive drop in the actual stress for alloys and austenitic steels is observed in the interval 800--1,000C. Typical of these brands is the continual rise in the plastic characteristics delta and psi with a rise in temperature. Six illustrations. Bibliography of 4 titles.

DATE ACQ: 06Mar64

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

MAKASHVILI, V.S.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; KHASIN, G.A.

Plasticity of heat-resistant and stainless steels and alloys at
high temperatures. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 28 no.2:211-216 F '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut metallurgii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno
akademikom F.N.Tavadze.

(Metals--Heat treatment) (Plasticity)

SKRYABIN, N.P.; BAKASHVILI, V.S.; KORSHIKOV, V.D.

Resistance to deformation during the rolling of titanium
alloys. Trudy G. T. [Gruz] no.4:123-133 '62 (MIRA 17:8)

S/148/63/000/003/004/007.
E193/E183

AUTHORS: Baakashvili V.S., Tarnovskiy I.Ya., and Khasin G.A.
TITLE: The resistance of heat-resistant alloys and stainless steels to deformation during hot forming
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no.3, 1963, 92-97

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to determine the effect of the degree of deformation, temperature, and strain rates on the magnitude of stress required to plastically deform steels 3M 481 (EI 481), 3M 478 (EI 478), X15H60 (Kh15N60), 3M 388 (EI 388), 3M 811 (EI 811) and 3M 736 (EI 736) at elevated temperatures. Cylindrical test pieces were deformed on a hydraulic press or on drop forging machines, the strain rates in the latter case being 0.05, 7.5, and 150 sec⁻¹. The forging force was measured with the aid of elastic dynamometers with wire resistance strain gauges, and recorded by oscillographs. Conclusions. 1) The resistance, σ , of steels studied to deformation, increases with increasing degree of deformation, ϵ , in a manner demonstrated in Fig.1, where σ (kg/mm²) of steels

Card 1/5

The resistance of heat-resistant ...

S/148/63/000/003/004/007
E193/E183

Kh15N60 and EI 481 is plotted against ϵ ; the various curves were constructed for specimens deformed at a strain rate of 7.5 sec^{-1} at the following temperatures: 1 - 900°C ; 2 - 1000°C ; 3 - 1100°C ; 4 - 1200°C . Other conditions being equal, the degree of work-hardening increases with increasing content of the alloying additions. 2) In Fig.2 the log of stress (σ , kg/mm^2) required to deform steel EI 388 to 20% and steel Kh15N60 to 30% reduction is plotted against temperature (T , $^\circ\text{C}$), the various curves relating to tests at the following strain rates: 1 - 150 sec^{-1} ; 2 - 7.5 sec^{-1} ; 3 - 0.05 sec^{-1} . These results confirm the validity of the formula

$$M_2 = M_1 e^{-\alpha(t_2 - t_1)} \quad (1)$$

where M_1 and M_2 are the mechanical properties of a metal at temperatures t_1 and t_2 , respectively, and α is the temperature coefficient. 3) The effect of strain rate, $\dot{\epsilon}$, sec^{-1} , is demonstrated in Fig.3, where σ required to deform steels Kh15N60 and EI 481 to 30% reduction is plotted against $\dot{\epsilon}$ for specimens deformed at 900 , 1000 , 1100 and 1200°C , respectively.

Card 2/5

The resistance of heat-resistant ... S/148/63/000/003/004/007
E193/E183

These results indicate that the strain-rate dependence of the resistance of alloys studied to deformation can be described by

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_0} = \left(\frac{\dot{\epsilon}}{\dot{\epsilon}_0} \right)^{\alpha} \quad (2)$$

There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut
(Urals Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1961

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4018348

S/0251/64/033/001/0019/0025

AUTHORS: Baakashvili, V. S.; Pozdeyev, A. A.; Tarnovskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Physical equations for the state of a metal in the theory of heredity
(Presented by academician O. D. Oniashvili 22 January, 1963)

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 33, no. 1, 1964, 19-25

TOPIC TAGS: equation of state, heredity, plasticity, deformation, stress deformation, Boltzman-Volterra equation, dynamic equilibrium, elastic aftereffect

ABSTRACT: In the general theory of plasticity, the methods of the theory of heredity, based on the equation of elastic aftereffect of Boltzman-Volterra, are useful. The solution of many problems in the theory of working of metals by pressure can also be obtained by using the theory of heredity. The authors derive physical equations for the state of a metal for a complex stress-deformation state with consideration of the influence of heredity. They discuss the physical meaning of the Boltzman-Volterra equation for a medium with nonlinear relations between deformation and stress. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas, 1 table, and, 1 figure.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4018348

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Ural Poly-
technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan.63

DATE ACQ: 19Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AP

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042507

S/0182/64/000/007/0009/0012

AUTHOR: Tarnovskiy, I. Ya.; Baakashvili, V. S.; Khasin, G. A.

TITLE: Mechanical properties of martensitic and austenitic-ferritic steels

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochuoye proizvodstvo, no. 7, 1964, 9-12

TOPIC TAGS: martensitic steel, austenitic ferritic steel, heat resistant steel, stainless steel, high speed steel, steel mechanical property, steel heating method

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the deformation resistance of heat-resistant stainless steels at various temperatures and deformation rates following various types of heat treatment. Cylindrical specimens (diameter-to-length ratio, 0.8) of EI-347sh (sh — electroslog melted), EI-992, EI-961 (AISI-422), 5Kh4SV4MF, and R-18 (AISI-TI) martensitic steels and EI474 (AISI-414), 08Kh20N10G6, 08Kh19N9S2F2, and 08Kh21N6M2T austenitic-ferritic steels were upset at 900, 1000, 1100, or 1200C, with deformations of 15, 25, or 40% and deformation speeds

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042507

of 0.05, 7.5, or 150 sec^{-1} . Test specimens were either heated to the test temperature, held for 10 min, and then upset, or heated to a higher temperature (1200C), held for 10 min, furnace cooled to the test temperature and held there for 10 min, and then upset. The high-speed R-18 and EI-347 sh steels and the high-carbon EI-992 martensitic steel had high deformation resistance at all deformation speeds. The deformation resistance of the martensitic steels increased at a higher rate and was higher in magnitude when heated by the second method. For the EI347 sh steel upset 30% at 900C, the difference in the absolute magnitude was about 10% and 5% at deformation speeds of 0.05 sec^{-1} and 7.5 sec^{-1} , respectively. The difference decreases with increasing test temperature. Similar behavior was observed in the EI-992 steel. In contrast, the increase in the deformation resistance of the austenitic-ferritic steels heated by any method is practically the same. The higher deformation resistance of martensitic steels heated by the second method is explained by the presence of W, V, Mo, and Cr carbides, which at 1200C partially dissolve and strengthen the γ -solid solution. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4023080

S/0251/64/033/002/0383/0389

AUTHORS: Tarnovskiy, I. Ya.; Khasin, G. A.; Baakashvili, V. S.

TITLE: Plasticity of some high alloy steels and alloys at high temperature

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 33, no. 2, 1964, 383-389

TOPIC TAGS: steel, high-alloy steel, stainless steel, plasticity, temperature effect on plasticity, OKh23Yu5 ferrite steel, 08Kh2CN10G6 austenite steel, EI602 heat-resistant alloy, Ni alloy, EI347Sh high-speed steel, EI961 chromium steel, heat-resistant steel, EI474 chromium stainless steel, Ni-Mn steel, structure, phase transformation

ABSTRACT: Seven types of high-alloy steels and alloys were studied by the standard tension test and impact bending test (at high temperature) in order to determine their plasticity. The materials tested were: 08Kh2CN10G6 austenite steel, EI961 chromium heat-resistant steel, EI474 chromium stainless steel, 5Kh4SV4MF heavy duty steel, EI347Sh high-speed steel, EI602 heat-resistant alloy, and OKh23Yu5 ferrite alloy. The chemical composition of these metals was chosen in such a way that both the comparatively homogeneous and the two-phase steel structures were

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4023080

represented. Samples were heated in two ways: 1) they were brought to and held at the testing temperature for 10 minutes before being tested; 2) they were heated to 1200C and held at that temperature for 10 minutes, and were then cooled in the oven to the testing temperature. The article presents the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two testing techniques. The authors indicate a preference for the second procedure which gives more accurate results when applied to the two-phase metals. In the case of homogeneous metals both testing procedures produced similar results. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut metallurgii, Tbilisi (Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR, Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan63

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BAKASHVILI, V.S.; POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Use of the methods of the law of heredity in studying resistance
to deformation. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29 no. 3:269-274, S '62
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut metallurgii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Submitted December
18, 1961.

R. BAARKE

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1-88

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669.1.611(001.3)

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Oxygen in Iron Metallurgy.

"Tlen w hutnictwie zelaznym" Hutnik. No. 3, 1958, pp. 87-92.

This is a report from the symposium on the significance of oxygen in iron metallurgy sponsored by the Polish Academy of Sciences Committee of Metallurgy and the Metallurgical Industry Association of Engineers and Technicians. It includes extensive summaries of the lectures delivered during the symposium: 1) "The Combustion of Industrial Gases in Oxygen", E. Andrzejewski; 2) "Oxygen in Metallurgical Processes", J. Natanson; 3) "The Examining of the Flame in the Open Hearth Process", R. Enke; 4) "The Possibilities of Using Oxygen in the Development of Metallurgy", J. Aniola. The discussion is also reported.

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L 5220-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5022654

UR/0365/65/001/005/0477/0481
620.193.41
669.761

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38
03

AUTHOR: Kudryavtsev, V. N.; Basikin, Yu. I.; Vagranyan, A. T.

TITLE: Hydrogen absorption in steels during cathodic polarization in acid solu-
tions. I. Effect of current density

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, "

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogenation, electrolysis, steel, low carbon steel, hydrogen em-
brittlement

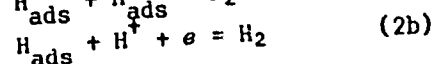
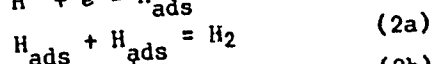
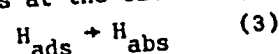
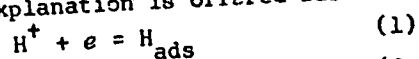
ABSTRACT: Cathodic polarization experiments were performed in 0.1 N H₂SO₄ solu-
tions, both with and without As₂O₃ which was used as a stimulant. Armco iron and
30KhGSA steel were used; 30KhGSA steel had the following composition: C (0.3%),
Si (1%), Mn (0.9%), P (0.03%), S (0.025%), Cr (0.9%), Ni (0.2%), and Cu (0.2%).
The quantity of absorbed hydrogen was determined by vacuum extraction at 100°C,
while mechanical properties were measured on samples 3 mm diameter and 20 mm long,
at a strain rate of 8 mm/min. The criterion for determining the amount of hydrogen
embrittlement was the difference $\Delta\psi$ between the reduction in area for charged and

Card 1/3

L 5220-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022654

uncharged samples. Results are given in terms of $\Delta\psi$ as a function of i_k (mA/cm²), the polarization current density; and hydrogen concentration as a function of i_k . The influence of cathodic polarization of steel on the loss in ductility is severe; the curves for $\Delta\psi$ and absorbed hydrogen content both pass through a maximum at about 25 mA/cm². These same curves were given for cathodic polarization in 0.1 N H₂SO₄ solution with 0.01 g/l addition of As₂O₃. A difference is observed; with increase in i_k , the brittleness of the samples and the amount of absorbed hydrogen continually increase. An explanation is offered based on reactions at the electrode:



Thus the concentration $[H]_{ads}$ depends on the speed of disintegration of hydrogen ions, and on the rate of removal of atoms of hydrogen from the surface of the electrode. The increase in the current density depends on the amount of absorbed hydrogen on the surface of the electrodes, as well as on the speed of its removal; this removal depends on the recombination mechanism (reaction 2a), whose speed is pro-

Card 2/3

L 5220-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022654

portional to the concentration of absorbed hydrogen squared-- $i = K_1([H]_{ads}^2)^2$. The data are explained using the above considerations, the maxima being associated with a limiting value of hydrogen concentration at the electrode due to the recombination mechanism. For the As_2O_3 additions, there is no maximum because the removal of the absorbed hydrogen lessened by retarded recombination. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fizicheskoy khimii (Academy of Sciences SSSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry) 44.55

SUBMITTED: 25May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MM

NO REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 004

OC

Card 3/3

BAAN, E.; BAUMANN, M.; JANDOR, B.

Polarographic investigation of muscle proteins. In German. p. 319. (Acta Chimica, Vol. 9, No. 1/4, 1956, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

BAAN, L.
~~BAAN, L.~~

Surgical treatment of total epispadias. Magyar. sebészet 13 no.6: 395-401 D '60.

1. A kecskeméti Megyei Kórház (Igazgató: dr. Strassner László) urológiai sebészetének (Főorvos: dr. Baan László) közleménye.
(EPISPADIAS surg)

BAAN, Laszlo, dr.

Hemostatis in transvesical prostatectomy with 2 angle sutures. Magy. sebesz. 15 no.3:191-194 Ja '62.

1. A Kecskemeti Megyei Korhaz (Igazgato-foorvos: Takats Sandor dr.) Urologiai Sebeszetének (Foorvos: Baan Laszlo dr.) kozalemenye.

(PROSTATECTOMY) (SUTURES) (HEMOSTASIS)

BAAN, Laszlo, dr.; MAKARY, Gyorgy, dr.

Posterior urethral stricture and its sequelae in a 6-year-old boy. Gyermekgyógyászat 15 no.1:21-22 J '64.

1. Bacs-Kiskun Meg ei Tanacs Korhaza Kecskemet (igazgato: dr. Takacs Sandor) Urologiai Sebészeti Osztalya (főorvos: dr. Baan Laszlo).

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BAAR, Jiri, inz.; NEUMANN, Zdenek; PATOCKA, Borivoj; PERGL, Jiri

Present state in the typification and standardization of equipment for palletization, handling of materials, and storage operations. Normalizace 12 no. 3: Supplement: Za vyssi kvalifikaci pracovníku v technické normalizaci no. 3: P₁/41-P₁^{/72} '64.

1. Kovotechna National Enterprise, Prague.

BAAR, Jiri, inz.; NEUMANN, Simek; PATOCKA, Bozivoj; PUNGL, Jiri

Present state of typification and standardization of the equipment for palletization, handling of material and storage. Normalizace 12 no. 5:Suppl.; Za vyasi kvalifikaci pracovniku v technicke normalizaci P189-P1/112 My '64.

1. Kovotechna National Enterprise, Prague.

BAAR, 010, 102.; KILMANN, 000000; 010000. 010000. 010000.

present state of typification and standardization of the equipment
for pilotization, interfacing, transportation, and storage.

Normal base ID no. Suppl: P₁/113 - P₁/128

1. Revolving National Intelligence, 10000.

RENKIELSKI, Jan; BAAR-BOROWSKA, Halina

A rare complication in perirenal abscess. Polski przegl. chir. 33
no.11a:1463-1465 '61.

1. Z Oddziału Urologicznego III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AMG Kierownik:
prof. dr. Z. Kieturakis.
(KIDNEY DISEASES compl) (ABSCESS compl)

BAAR-BOROWSKA, Halina

A case of proliferating inflammation of the peri-ureteral tissue (periureteritis plastica). Pol. przegl. chir. 35 no.11: Supplement:1289-1292 N°63

1. Z Oddziału Urologicznego III Kliniki Chir. Chirurgicznej w Gdansk; kierownik: prof.dr. Z.Kieturakis.

*

BAASUKOV, M.I.

[Problems of prophylaxis in the works of Z.P.Solov'ev] Voprosy profilaktiki v trudakh Z.P.Solov'eva. Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 29 p.
(Medicine, Preventive) (MLRA 8:4)

MIRIANASHVILI, G.M.; BURCHULADZE, A.A.; KIRIKASHVILI, N.Ya.; BAAZOV, D.I.

Effect of changes in the concentration of atmospheric C^{14} on
radiocarbon dating. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 27 no.5:537-540 N '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Stalina.
Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii nauk GruzSSR
M.N. Mirianashvili.

(Radiocarbon dating)

MIRIANASHVILI, G.M.; BURCHULADZE, A.A.; KIRIKASHVILI, N.Ya.;
BAAZOV, D.I.

No-noise apparatus for measuring slight radioactivity. Soob.
AN Gruz. SSR 31 no.1:31-35 J1 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno chlenom
korrespondentom akademii M.M. Mirianashvili.

BAAZOV, N.G.; MANDZHAVIDZE, A.G.

Method for measuring the degree of polarization of a neutron beam.
Atom. energ. 13 no.4:365-366 0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Neutrons ~~Measurement~~)

BAAZOV, N.G.; MANDZHAVIDZE, A.G.

Production of highly polarized neutrons. Trudy Inst. fiz.
AN Gruz. SSR 9:191-199 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

L 24177-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AR6005230

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/009/E111/E111

AUTHORS: Baazov, N. G.; Mandzhavidze, A. G.

29
8

TITLE: Production of Beta cobalt with prescribed properties and their study by the neutron polarization method

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9E921

REF. SOURCE: Sb. Elektron. i ionnyye protsessy v tverd. telakh. No. 1, Tbilisi, Metsniyereba, 1964, 103-111

TOPIC TAGS: cobalt, neutron polarization, x ray measurement

TRANSLATION: A procedure is proposed for electrolytically producing Co films whose quality was controlled by means of magnetic and x-ray diffraction measurements, and also by determining the degree of neutron polarization. A correlation is established between the degree of polarization, the magnetic characteristics, and the structure of the Co mirrors.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

BAAZOVA, S.A., Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Somatotopic functional
localization in the clinic of diseases of the cerebellum."
Tbilisi, 1959, 35 pp (Tbilisi State Med Inst) 200 copies
List of author's works pp 34-35 (11 titles) (KL, 20-59, 130)

- 96 -

BAAZOVA, S.A.

[Problem of somatotopic functional localization in the cerebellum]
K voprosu o somatotopicheskoi funktsional'noi lokalizatsii v mozzhechke.
Tbilisi, Sabchota Sakartvelo, 1959. 95 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(CEREBELLUM) (BRAIN--LOCALIZATION OF FUNCTIONS)

BAAZOVA, S.A.

~~SECRET~~
Somatotopic functional localization in the cerebellum. Soob.
AN Gruz.SSR 22 no.1:79-86 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstav-
leno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii AN.Bakuradze.
(CEREBELLUM)

BAAZOVA, S.A.

Muscle ton in cases of focal affectionn of the cerebellum.
Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 22 no.5:601-606 My '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut eksperimental'noy
i klinicheskoy khirurgii i gematologii. Predstavleno akademikom
K.D.Eristavi.

(MUSCLE) (CEREBELLUM--DISEASES)

BAAZOVA, S. A.

BAAZOVA, Sof'ya Abramovna

Medicine

According to Protocol No 19, 11 June 1960, the Higher Certification Commission confirms the following in the academic degree of Doctor of Science:

BAAZOVA, Sof'ya Abramovna awarded academic degree of doctor of medical sciences on the basis of the defense, on 2 June 1959, in the Soviet of the Tbilisi State Medical Inst, of the dissertation: "Somatotopical Functional Localization in the Clinical Aspect of Diseases of the Cerebellum."

SO: Byulleten' Ministerstva Vysshego i Srednego Spetsial'nogo Obrazovaniya SSSR, March 1961; JPRS: 8827, 28 August 1961, Unclassified

TAMASSY, I.; BABA, A.

Treatment of the H_2^+ ion by means of one-, two- and three-center wave functions. Acta phys Hung 16 no.1:13-30 '63.

1. Institute of Theoretical Physics, Kossuth Lajos University, Debrecen. Presented by Albert Konya.

15/11/77

RUMANIA/Virology - Human and Animals Viruses.

B-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, 52643

Author : Cajal, N., Baba, G.

Inst : -

Title : Effect of Vitamin C in Experimental Herpetic Infection.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari inframicrobiol., microbiol. si parazitolog., 1957, 8, No 1, 23-28.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

GAJAL, N.; TUDOR, V.; RABA, C. LITMAN, S.; BOERU, V.

Study of the dynamics of serum aldolase activity in patients of epidemic hepatitis. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol., Bucur. 8 no.3:335-340 1957.

1. Comunicare prezentata in sedinta Institutului de inframicrobiologie al Academiei R.P.R., din 28 aprilie 1957.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, blood in
aldolase, diag. & progn. value of determ.)
(DESMOLASES, in blood
aldolase, in infect. hepatitis)

KAZHAL, N.; BABA, ^CX.; ROYERU, V.; MITROYU, O.

Diagnosis of virus epidemic hepatitis by means of determining
the activity of the serum aldolase. Zdravookhraneni 3 no.2:
19-23 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz instituta virusologii Akademii nauk Rumynskoy Narodnoy
Respubliki (direktor - akademik, prof. doktor Sht.Sht. Nikolau).
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (ALDOLASE)

LEONSCU, M.; MANOLIU, H.; ANGHELESCU, D.; BARA, C.; PAVLU, A.; ZALTSBERG, R.;
MANOLIU, E.; LAIDES, S.

On the diagnosis and clinical aspects of anicteric hepatitis in
children. Rev. sci. med. 6 no.3/4:161-164 '61.
(HEPATITIS in inf. & childh.)

SURDAN, C.; POPESCU-DANESCU, G.; SORODOC, Gh.; BABA, C.

Experimental investigations on the relations between the human epidemic hepatitis virus and canine contagious hepatitis virus (Rubarth). Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. Bucur. 12 no.1:39-52 '61.

(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS virology)

CAJAL, N.; MITROIU, O.; BABA, C.; COPELOVICI, Y.; POPESCU, G.; BARBU, C.

Some methods used in laboratories for the diagnosis of viral epidemic hepatitis. Studii cerc inframicrobiol Special issue-supplement to 12:307-314 '61.

1. Institutul de inframicrobiologie al Academiei R.P.R. 2. Membru al Comitetului de redactie si redactor responsabil adjunct, "Studii si cercetari de inframicrobiologie" (for Cajal).

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

BURDUCEA, O.; POPESCU, G.; BABA, C.; NECULA, V.

Experimental investigations of murine hepatitis. IV. Evolution of hepatitis induced with MHV-2 and MHV-4 viruses in adult white mice exposed to the action of x-rays. Stud; cercet. inframicrobiol. 13 no.2:251-254 '62.

1. Comunicare prezentata la Institutul de inframicrobiologie al Academiei R.P.R.

(HEPATITIS experimental)

(RADIATION EFFECTS experimental)

CAJAL, N.; SARATEANU, D.; BABA, Constanta; BABOS, Aurelia; OPRESCU, Elena;
BOTIL, S.; GHEORGHIU, V.

Research on the relations between maternal serum antibodies and
receptivity in vitro of attenuated polioviruses by human embryo-
nal cells. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 16 no.2:101-108 '65.

SARATEANU, D.; BABA, Constanta; GHEORGHIU, V.; BOTIS, S.; BABOS, Aurelia;
OPRESCU, Elena

Research on the levels of attenuated poliomyelitis viruses as a
function of the age of human embryonal cell cultures. Stud. cercet.
inframicrobiol. 16 no.2:109-117 '65.

BABA, I., prof.; THUT, L., dr.; GHIDRAI, Gh., dr.

Therapeutic aspects in pulp gangrene. Stomatologia (Bucur) 12
no.1:1-7 Ja-F'65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de stomatologie terapeutica,
Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Cluj (Seful clinicii: prof.
I. Baba).

BABA, Miklos; CSAKANY, Antal; VAJDA, Ferenc

Functional and measurement engineering aspects of designing
nuclear electronic instrument systems. Meres automat 11 no.11:
336-342 '63.

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FRIEDRICH, R.; SVINOVEC, J.; STULC, M.; BABAJ, M.; Chair of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pediatrics (Katedra Farmakologie Fak. Detsk. Lek.), Prague.

"The Effect of Staphylococcal Toxin on the Permeability of Cellular Membrane of the Intestine to Potassium."

Prague, Czechoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, p 404

Abstract: The changes of permeability to K were investigated on the *taenia coli* of guinea pig. The samples were incubated for 3 hours in Krebs's bicarbonate solution containing K^{42} . The release of K^{42} from the tissue was recorded. The release decreases as a logarithmic function of the time. Staphylococcal toxin (ST) increased the release of K^{42} to a great extent. Maximum release takes place 20 minutes after the application of ST; after 120 minutes the rate of release returns to normal. The spastic effect persists much longer. No references. Submitted at 14 Days of Pharmacology at Smolenice, 16 Feb 66.

BABABAY, Pavel Pavlovich

DECEASED

1964

Geology
Stratigraphy

C. '62

BABABEKOVA, L.A.

Distribution of earthworms in main types of soils of the subtropical
Ienkoran zone. Zool. zhur. 44 no.3:344-346 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya i agrokhimii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR,
Baku.

NICHIK, V.N. [Nichyk, V.M.]; BABABOY, V.A. [Baraboi, V.A.]

"Some philosophical problems of medicine and natural science,"
vol. 2. Reviewed by V.M.Nichik, V.A.Baraboi. Fiziol. zhur.
[Ukr.] 7 no.2:287-289 Mr-Apr 61. (MIRA 14:4)
(MEDICINE--PHILOSOPHY) (BIOLOGY--PHILOSOPHY)

BABAC, Nikola, Potpukovnik dr.

Tank unit maneuvers. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 12 no.11-12:
662-665 Nov-Dec 55.

(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL
tank unit maneuvers, med. aspects. (Ser))

(CARBON MONOXIDE, in blood
determ. in combat teams of tank unit in prolonged
maneuvers. (Ser))

(ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL,
blood carbon monoxide determ. in tank unit teams
in prolonged maneuvers. (Ser))

PARAIPAN, C.; GRIGORESCU, D.; BABACA, P.

Ocular manifestations in endemic thyrotoxic dystrophy. Stud.
cercet. endocr. 13 no.4:567-577 '62.
(GOITER) (EYE MANIFESTATIONS) (HYPOTHYROIDISM)
(HYPERTHYROIDISM)

KIR'YANOV, A.K.; PAZDNIKOV, P.A.; BABACHANOV, I.F.; DUDIN, R.N.;
Prinimali uchastiye: BOGOMOLOV, I.Ye.; ROMANOV, G.K.;
SUKHORUKOV, Yu.P.; SAVINTSEV, P.R.

Slag depletion in tubular rotary furnaces. TSvet. met. 36 no.9:
29-32 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ACC NR: AF7005634

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/002/0089/0089

INVENTOR: Babachanov, I. F.; Mikhaylov, V. I.; Perekhod, B. F.; Yegorov, A. V.;
Kiskin, Yu. K.; Prokudin, M. I.; Cherepanov, M. I.; Ovchinnikov, V. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: A converter tuyère for blowing air into matte. Class 40, No. 190576

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1967, 89

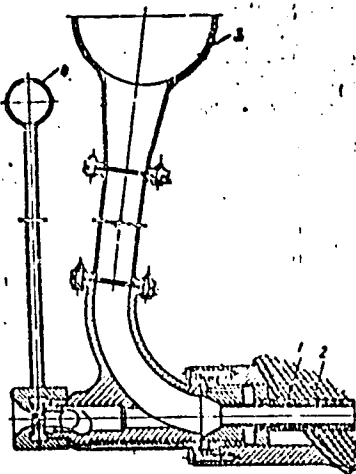
TOPIC TAGS: nozzle design, blast furnace, steel industry

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a converter tuyère made in the form of two concentric pipes for blowing air into matte. Encrustation of the nozzle is prevented by insulating the pipes from each other and connecting them to air collectors with different pressures.

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.333.43:669.243.32:669.184.142

ACC NR: AP7005634



1—inner pipe; 2—outer pipe; 3 and 4—air collectors with different pressures

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 21Dec64

Card 2/2

BABACHEV, G.N.; KOLSKOVSKIY, P.G.

Use of complexons in clinico-laboratory practice. Vop.med.khim.
6 no.5:541-543 3-0 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. The Transport Medical Laboratory, Sofia, Bulgaria.
(COMPLEX COMPOUNDS) (CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL)

BABACHEV, G.N.; KOL'KOVSKI, P.G.

Complexonometric methods for the determination of calcium, magnesium, iron and phosphorus in food products and prepared food.
Vop.pit. 19 no.4:65-69 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz transportnoy meditsinskoy laboratorii, Sofiya.
(FOOD--ANALYSIS)

BABACHEV, G.

BABACHEV, G. Magnesian sticking substances used in construction. p. 23.
Vol. 3, no. 9/10, 1956. STROITELSTVO. Sofia, Bulgaria

S URCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4-- April 1957

BABACHEV, G., inzh.

The woodstone. Nauka i tekhn mladezh no.11:6-7 N :57.

BABACHEV, Georgi

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application: Part 1. - Water Treatment, Sewage.

H

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 7122/.

Author : Georgi Babachev.

Inst :

Title : Rapid Method of Water Analysis.

Orig Pub: Ratsionalizatsiya (B"lg.), 1957, 7, No 10, 42-46.

Abstract: Methods of determination of Fe, Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , total
hardness and aggressive CO_2 prepared for being
confirmed as standard methods are described.

Card : 1/1

BABACHEV, G. N.

BULGARE./Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials.
Concrete.

H-13

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 5579.

Author : Babachev, Georgi N.

Inst :

Title : Chemical Composition and Physico-Mechanical Indices of
Slags and Ashes in Bulgaria.

Orig Pub: Stroitelstvo, 1957, 4, No 6, 18-24.

Abstract: Results of a study of slags and ashes of Bulgarian
thermal power houses carried out with a view to
utilize them in the industry of building materials
are presented. - V. Ryzhikov.

Card : 1/1

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials.
Concrete.

11

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 10, 1959, 35773.

Author : Babachev, G. and Penchev, P.

Inst :

Title : Investigation of the Corrosion Resistance of
Bulgarian Cements.

Orig Pub: Stroitelstvo, 4, No 12, 15-21 (1957) (in Bulgarian)

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Babachev, Georgi N. (Sofia, Bulgaria)

SOV/75-13-6-20/21

TITLE:

A Rapid Method for the Analysis of Clinker and Portland Cement
(Uskorennyy metod analiza klinkera i portlandtsementa)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 6, pp 716-718
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this rapid method for the analysis of clinker and Portland cement, the sample is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, silicon is separated and determined according to the gelatin method. Iron, aluminum and titanium with ammonia are precipitated from the filtrate. The precipitate is dissolved in hydrochloric acid. In this solution aluminum is determined by the fluoride method. In another experiment iron and titanium are determined complexometrically. The total content of sulfates is determined in a separate experiment by annealing at 1200-1300° and titration of the separated SO₂ with iodine. Calcium sulfate (gypsum) is determined by the aid of an ion exchange resin. Alkali metals are determined flame-photometrically. Free lime (CaO) is determined complexometrically.

Card 1/2

A Rapid Method for the Analysis of Clinker and
Portland Cement

SOV/75-13-6-20/21

Very accurate working instructions are given. The results
obtained from 6 analyses carried out according to this method
are mentioned. The accuracy of this method is satisfactory.
There are 6 tables.

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1958

Card 2/2

BABACHEV, G.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals KHIMIIA I INDUSTRIIA Vol. 30, no. 6, 1958

BABACHEV, G. Accelerated methods for systematic analysis of silicates.
p. 179

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1959, Unclass.

15(6)

SCV/101-59-4-9/10

AUTHOR: Babachev, Georgi N. (Sofia)

TITLE: Application of Complexometry for the Investigation of Cements and Materials Added to Cements

PERIODICAL: Tsement, 1959, Nr 4, pp 30-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that in recent years complexometrical methods were applied to a great extent for analytical procedures connected with building materials. The author refers to the following authors dealing with that matter: V.V. Myshlyayeva and M.N. Lukina, Tsement (Cement) 1956, Nr 5; M. Wallraf, Tonindustrie-Zeitung und Keramische Rundschau (Clay Industry Journal and Ceramic Review) 1957, Nr 3-4, and S.V. Shestoporov, Dolgovechnost' betona (Lasting Quality of Concrete) Avtotransizdat, 1955. A description is given of the methods employed in Bulgaria according to BDS 165-59, for definition of activity of acid mineral additions to the cement, such as trass, cinders, etc.

Card 1/2

00V/101-59-4-9/10

Application of Complexometry for the Investigation of Cements
and Materials added to Cements

Table 1 contains comparative results obtained. Methods of definition of cement corrosions are dealt with by V.V. Kind, Korroziya tsementov i betonov v gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniyakh (Corrosion of cements and concretes in hydrotechnical structures), 1955; Yu.M. Butt, Praktikum po tekhnologii ryazhushchikh veshchestv (Technological practice of binding materials), 1953 and V.M. Moskvina, Korroziya Betona (Corrosion of concrete). Gosstroyizdat, 1952. Results of investigation of blast furnace slags from the Metallicheskiy zavod imeni Lenina (Metal Plant im.Lenin) are compiled in tables 3 and 4. The author concludes that the complexometric methods are promising by offering possibilities of economy in work and time, giving at the same time exact results of investigations and research. There are 3 tables and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : Bulgaria H-13
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22, 1959, No. 79262
AUTHOR : Babachev, G. N.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Rapid Methods for the Testing of Construction
Materials
ORIG. PUB. : Stroitelstvo, 6, No 5, 24-28 (1959)
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

195

88773

S/098/60/000/010/002/002
B019/B059

12.3100
15.3000 (1142)

AUTHORS:

Babachev, G. N., Engineer, and Penchev, P. S., Engineer

TITLE:

Resistance to corrosion of cements with ash admixtures from electrofilters of the type ТЭЦ (TETs)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, no. 10, 1960, 26-31

TEXT: Concrete used in hydraulic power plants has to meet particularly high requirements as regards its resistance to corrosion. Research work conducted in the USSR and other countries has shown that the resistance to corrosion of concrete to soft water and to compounds dissolved in water may be improved by admixing active mineral substances (trass, tufa, tripoli, etc.). In Bulgaria, a large quantity of waste ash is produced, belonging to the group of the pozzuolanic admixtures which are a combustion residue from mineral components in coal. These ash particles are of vitreous structure with embedded little gas bubbles. The chief components of these ashes, amounting to a total of 90-95%, are silicon-, aluminum-, and iron oxides. These oxides react with the calcium oxide of concrete and thus determine the properties of the ash, especially its activity. Iron oxide

Card 1/4

88773

Resistance to corrosion of cements ...

S/098/60/000/010/002/002
B019/B059

does not react with calcium oxide, as was shown by M. Bakhmutova (Ref. 6) in her experiments. Investigations made by D. Ye. Gorbachev (Ref. 7) showed that calcium oxide absorption from the saturated calcium solution is due to a chemical reaction between calcium oxide and the aluminum- and silicon oxides. This reaction leads to the formation of calcium silicates and calcium aluminates. Thorough investigations led to the conclusion that calcium oxide is the chief reason for concrete corrosion, which fact may serve as an explanation to the useful effect of such ash admixtures. Results of Swiss, German, French, and Yugoslav scientists concerning admixtures of 25-40% of ash are discussed. The data show that such admixtures result in a good resistance to corrosion of concrete, especially in a good resistance to corrosive liquids. Investigations made by Ya. Maksimov (Bulgaria) proved that an ash admixture of up to 40% by weight is technically permissible and also very economical. The authors examined the following concrete mixtures which were prepared of Portland cement and 40% ashes: 1) Portland cement of the factory imeni V. Kolarov and ashes of the Tets "Respublika", imeni Dimitrov and imeni Stalin. 2) Portland cement of the factory "Vulkan" and "Maritsa III" ashes of the factory imeni St. Kiradzhiev. 3) Portland cement of the factory imeni

Card 2/4

88773

Resistance to corrosion of cements ...

S/098/60/000/010/002/002
B019/B059

Vl. Zaimov and ashes of the factory imeni K. Marks. After comprehensive experimental studies the authors arrived at the following conclusions: In "artificial" water, cements containing admixtures of ashes exhibit a higher resistance to corrosion than Portland cement. In 5% $MgCl_2$ solution, however, such admixtures of ash reduce the strength of cement, the only exception being ash of the firm imeni St. Kiradzhiev. The bending strength and the coefficients of resistance to corrosion of the concrete types investigated are given in Table 5. There are 5 tables and 14 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

Legend to Table 5: 1) composition; 1a) cement; 1b) ash; 2) factory supplying the ash; 3) bending strength in kg/cm^2 ; 4) solutions; 4a) tap water; 4b) artificial water; 5) coefficients of resistance to corrosion KC_3 and KC_6 (these coefficients were determined after three or six months from the ratio between the mean bending strength of a specimen immersed in an aggressive solution and that of a specimen immersed in water); 6), 7), and 8) cements of the factories imeni V. Kolarov, "Vulkan", and imeni Vl. Zaimov.

Card 3/4

Resistance to corrosion of cements ... 88773
S/098/60/000/010/002/002

Состав		Пеплы тэс	Предел прочности при изгибе, кг/см²										Коэффициенты стойкости КС₂ и КС₃					
Цемент	Песок		Растворы										Растворы					
			Питьевая вода			Искусственная вода			5% Na₂SO₄		5% MgCl₂		Искусственная вода		5% Na₂SO₄		5% MgCl₂	
			28 дней	3 мес.	6 мес.	3 мес.	6 мес.	3 мес.	6 мес.	3 мес.	6 мес.	3 мес.	6 мес.	КС₂	КС₃	КС₂	КС₃	КС₂
100	—	„Республика“ Имени Димитрова Имени Сталина	35,8	42,0	43,4	34,0	33,1	0	0	42,5	40,3	0,81	0,76	0	0	1,01	0,93	
60	40		37,0	49,5	51,2	61,2	63,7	58,4	61,3	49,8	37,8	1,24	1,24	1,18	1,20	1,00	0,74	
60	40		28,5	36,5	36,1	36,3	41,7	34,0	35,0	22,5	26,1	0,93	1,16	0,93	0,97	0,62	0,72	
60	40		35,2	43,9	41,7	49,3	51,4	42,9	47,6	34,1	32,9	1,12	1,23	0,98	1,14	0,78	0,79	
100	—	„Марица III“ Имени Ст. Кираджиева Имени Ст. Кираджиева	—	43,8	39,0	41,1	31,6	16,4	16,8*	44,0	43,7	0,94	0,81	0,37	0,43*	1,01	1,12	
60	40		—	31,9	37,0	36,3	35,6	37,9	41,8	26,7	28,6	1,14	0,96	1,19	1,13	0,84	0,77	
60	40		1—	33,9	33,3	36,9	33,8	36,4	38,5	32,2	36,5	1,09	1,02	1,07	1,16	0,95	1,10	
60	40		2—	30,6	34,5	38,7	36,3	37,1	39,2	31,5	36,6	1,26	1,05	1,21	1,14	1,03	1,06	
100	—	Имени К. Маркса—1 Имени К. Маркса—2	38,8	39,3	41,5	25,1	21,1	19,1	19,8	45,8	43,4	0,64	0,53	0,49	0,48	1,17	1,05	
60	40		21,3	26,4	29,2	—	—	32,6	—	19,2	23,3	—	—	1,23	—	0,73	0,80	
60	40		25,1	29,3	31,5	42,7**	—	39,2	—	22,7	25,4	1,46	—	1,34	—	0,78	0,81	

Card 4/4

BABACHEV, G.N.

Source (in caps); Given Names

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: Chemical Engineer

Affiliation: not indicated

Source: Sofia, Priroda, No 1, Jan/Feb 61, pp 17-23

Data: "Properties and Application of Ion Exchanging Pitch Varieties "

BABACHEV, Georgi N. inzh.-khim.

Magnesian cementing substances. Prir i znanie 14 no.3:17-18 '61.
(EEAI 10:7)

(Magnesia cement)

BABACHEV, G.N., inzh., n. suhr.

Active mineral additions to cement. Priroda Bulg 10
no.5:51-58 S-O '61.

1. Nauchnoizsledovatel'ski stroitel'n institut.

BABACHEV, Georgi N., inzh.-khimik

Production of sodium chloride in Bulgaria. Biolog i khim no.6:
10-16 '61.

BABACHEV, G., inzh.khim.; MAKSIMOV, IA., inzh.

BDS 4528--61: "Slag for slag concrete." Ratsionalizatsiia
11 no.12:32-34 '61.

1. Nauchnoissledovatel'ski stroitel'n institut.

BABACHEV, G., inzh.; ARANUDOV, Al., inzh.

National conference on adopting novelties in building. Tekh
delo 13 no.428:2 26 My '62.

BABACHEV, Georgi, inzh.; A. NAUDOV, Aleksandur, inzh.

A new aspect of parquet-xyloolith surfaces. Tekh delo 13
no.431:2 16 Je '63.

BABACHEV, G.N.

Mercurimetric determination of chlorides in building materials.
Khim i industriia 34 no.6:225-227 '62.

BABACHEV, G., inzh.; RADEVA, K., inzh.

The Bulgarian National Standard 3097-62 "Water suitable
for building purposes; methods of chemical analysis".
Ratsionalizatsiia no.11:36-38 '62.

BARACHEV, Georgi, inzh.

The 1937-62 Bulgarian State Standards: Cements, Methods of
Chemical Analysis. Ratsionalizatsiia 3 no.3:37-39 '63.

BABACHEV, Georgi, inzh., nauch. sotrudnik

Blast-furnace slag. Biol i khim 6 no.5:8-14 '63.

BABACHEV, G., inzh.; PETROVA, M., khim.

Methods in studying molasses wash as a concrete and mortar plasticizer. Stroitelstvo 10 no.1:8-12 Ja-F '63.

1. Nauchnoizsledovatel'ski stroitel'n institut.

BABACHEV, Georgi, inzh.

Dolomite, a valuable raw material for national economy.
Priroda Bulg 12 no. 5: ~~29~~-44 S-O '63.

BABACHEV, G., inzh.; PETROVA, M., khim.

Bulgarian State Standard 4022-62: Molasses Liquid Marc. Plasticizer
for Concrete and Solutions. Ratsionalizatsia 13 no.5:31-33 '63.

B. BACH V. Georgi, inzh., nauch. sotrudnik

Slags and ashes, valuable raw materials for national economy.
Biol i khim 7 no.4:10-16 '64

BABACHEV, Georgi, inzh.

Improving the corrosion-resisting quality of cement by
adding the black liquor plasticizer from the Buk'ovtsi
Cellulose Factory. Stroitelstvo 11 no.6:8-12 N-D '64.

BABACHEV, Georgi, inzh.

Survey of methods for evaluating the activity of mineral additions
in cement. Ratsionalizatsiia 14 no.9:26-29 '64.

1. Scientific Research Institute for Construction.

MISHLYAYEVA, Vera V. [Mishlyayeva, Vera V.], Patent; BABACHEV, Georgi
N., inzh.

Modern methods in investigating inorganic binders, and their
practical importance. Khim i industriia 36 no. 3:101-105
'64.

1. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cement
Industries, Moscow (for Mishlyayeva). 2. Scientific Research
Institute for Construction, Sofia (for Babachev).

100, 0.11.

determination of iron, chromium, manganese, and aluminum in ferrochromium, ferromanganese, and other alloys, and metallurgic products. Khim i industriia 36 no.4:145-149

VIDENOV, Nikola, inzh. khimik; BABACHEV, Gecrgi, inzh. khimik, st. nauchen
sutrudnik

Thirty-fifth International Congress of Industrial Chemistry. Khim
i industriia 36 no.10:388-390 '64.

1. Vice-president, DKNTTP (for Videnov). 2. NISI (for Babachev).

BABACHEV, G.N. (Narodnaya Respublika Bolgariya)

Determining the content of iron, aluminum, and chromium oxides
in refractory materials and products. Ogneupory 30 no.9:44-46 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)